PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Patterns

THE NEW YORK STORE

Established 1853.

Agents for Butterick Patterns

A Tremendous Shoe Sacrifice!

Thirty-seven different lines of Shoes, Slippers, etc., aggregating more than \$9,000 in value, have been taken from our regular stock and will be sold, beginning to-morrow morning, at from ONE-FOURTH to ONE-HALF of their former prices.

he Chance of a Lifetime!

All ladies are of course aware of the rapid and radical changes that have taken place in the styles of Shoes during the past two years. This fact, coupled with the overstock of our former buyer, made our stock at inventory excessively large, and, although these Shoes are first-class in quality and the majority of them Shoes that are in demand from the shoe-store standpoint, yet none of them are this season's purchase, and are NOT satisfactory from OUR standpoint, as we intend to have nothing but fresh, new goods to offer the public. We are aware that this is entirely opposite to old shoe-store methods, but our policy has always been (outside the shoe department) to offer nothing but new, fresh, desirable goods each season, and we have decided that hereafter the shoe department must be conducted on a strictly dry goods basis. It will, of course, be a surprise to the ladies of Indianapolis to see us adopt this policy, especially now that we inform them that we are going to sell

\$9,759.84 Worth of Shoes at One-Fourth to One-Half Their Former Prices

We wish it distinctly understood that there is not a new pair of shoes in this lot; that the sizes are broken, and although there is a certain proportion of all sizes, the majority of them are small sizes. Early comers will, of course, get the benefit of the full assortment, and as there are 37 different lines of shoes represented in this sale, all of our customers will be likely to find something to suit. Of course we cannot enumerate the entire lot, but the lines mentioned below will give you an idea of what we are going to do. The old prices will remain on the shoes and speak for themselves, and the new prices will be marked in plain figures. Additional room will be taken and additional salespeople will be in attendance, so that all may be waited upon promptly. Positively no shoes will be sold to Indianapolis dealers.

Children's and Misses' Rubbers, that sell generally at 25c, 35c 10c Baby Moccasins, some slightly soiled; regular price, 50c and 75c; sale price, a pair..... pairs of Ladies' Vici Kid Oxfords, hand-turned, with square

and narrow toes, patent leather tips, sizes 1 to 2½, all widths; former prices, \$1.85 to \$4; sale 21c price, a pair..... 108 pairs of Ladies' Canvas Oxfords, in assorted colors, sizes 21/2 to 31/2, widths C and D; former prices, \$1.25 to \$2; sale price, 21c

124 pairs of Ladies' Hand-turned Vici Kid Oxfords, with plain, common sense square and narrow round toes, patent leather trimmed, some with cloth tops and some with heavier soles, all widths, in sizes 2 to 4; former prices, \$1.50 to \$2.50; sale price, a 49c

Misses' Dongola Oxfords, with patent tips, sizes 12 to 2; former price, \$1.50; sale price, a pair.... 49c Ladies' Dongola Kid Button Shoes, with plain, common sense and opera toes, some light and many heavy soles, sizes 21/2 to many heavy soles, \$1.50 to \$2.50; 50c sale price, a pair.....

One-strap Sandals, narrow and square toes, with patent tips, sizes 7 to 10; former prices, \$1.15 59c to \$1.48; sale price, a pair...... Children's Dongola Button Shoes, square toes and patent leather tips, and some with patent leather vamps, also some Infants' Tan Button Shoes, most-ly small sizes in both lots; for-

Ladies' Dongola Prince Alberts (half Shoes, with elastic sides), with opera and square toes and patent leather tips, sizes 2½ to 5; former prices, \$2 and \$3; sale 79c price, a pair..... Ladies' Fine Vici Kid and Dongola Shoes, button and lace, some with cloth tops, fine hand-turned and hand-welt Shoes, in sizes 13 to 2; former prices, \$2 79c

tips, a few of all sizes; former prices, \$1.35 to \$1.60; sale price, 79c Edwin C. Burt's Fine French Kid Shoes (you know what Burt Shoes are.) These are the button style, with cloth and kid tops, patent leather tips, sizes 2½ to 4; former prices, \$4 and 98c

Edwin C. Burt's Fine French Kid Hand-turned Shoes, with plain opera toe and heel, small sizes; former price, \$5; sale price, a \$1.25 Another lot of Edwin C. Burt's fa-

meus Hand-turned Shoes, with plain, square and opera toes, with extension soles, nearly all sizes; former prices, \$4 and \$5; \$1.50 patent leather trimmed, some mer prices, \$1, \$1.15 and \$1.50; 69c still a fourth lot of Edwin C. Burt's famous Shoes. These include button and lace styles, cloth and kid tops, patent leather trimmed, some with crimp vamps and some with extension soles; nearly all sizes in this lot; former price, \$5; sale price, a \$1.98

Just 486 pairs of fine \$4 and \$5 Shoes, including all sizes. Some are Edwin C. Burt's, some are Stribley's, and the rest are other well-known makers'. They include cloth and kid tops, square and opera toes, and lace and button styles, some with extension soles; former prices, \$4 and \$2.48 \$5; sale price, a pair..... Some odds and ends, including nearly all sizes, in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Felt Shoes, whose former prices were from

89c to \$2.50; sale prices.....

All sizes, from 13 to 4, in Boys' and Youths' Good Calf Shoes; sale prices.....

\$1.50 and \$2.50 a pr. SLIPPERS

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Bedroom Slippers, in tan, lavender and orange, sizes 21/2 to 31/2 for Ladies, sizes 11 to 1 for Misses, sizes 6 to 10 for Children; former prices, 89c and 98c; sale 50c price, a pair..... Also a lot of Ladies' One-strap Sandals, the former price of 50c which was \$1; sale price, a pair. Ladies' Satin Strap Slipp 13, in white, blue, pink, cream, ravender and yellow, sizes 2½ to 5; former prices, \$1.75 to \$2.50; sale 59c price, a pair..... Ladies' Satin Strap Slippers, in red and black; former price, 79c \$1.75; sale price, a pair..... Ladies' Undressed Kid Oxford Ties and Strap Sandals, in fancy colors, sizes 21/2 to 41/2, widths B

and C; former prices, \$2.50 to 79c \$4.50; sale price, a pair..... 79c Odds and ends in Ladies' Dongola Slippers, small sizes only; former prices, \$1.25 to \$3; sale 79c Ladies' Dongola Slippers, some 50c, 79c and \$1.50 a pr. with straps, small sizes; former 98c prices up to \$2; sale price, a pair

Remember the proverb about the early bird, and take the first car down in the morning.



Was He. Who? Our Furnishing Buyer. Why?

Egyptian Combed Yarn Half Hose 7c

Tells the whole tale. This particularly excellent pick-up, through an unexpected purchase direct from the mills, enables us to announce these choice goods-seamless, black, tan, gray, blue-as Surprise Special Sale No. 44. this week only, at 7c a pair. We limit every purchaser to three pairs.

Sale of

Worsted, Cassimeres, Clay Diagonals, Novelty Suitings, from foreign looms and American mills-the rarest-the richest-massed together conveniently for your inspection and choice-such is the temptation at the Globe Corner. There are Plaids and Over-Plaids, Hair-line Stripes and Herring-Bones, quiet Mixtures and Solid Colors, every one ALL WOOL. They're new and just-made-up garments. The opportunity will not last long. In style and making these garments show every varying phase of fashion-in quality they exhibit just one standard-the best. You have choice of Sack, Frock and Double-Breasted Suits,

999 All at \$6.98€€€



One Dollar Plates

CHARLES MAYER & CO.

29 and 31 West Washington St.

MANY IMITATORS

But no superior, has . . .

Princess Flour

See Our Line of Just what you want for Club Prizes.

CHAFING DISHES And BAKING DISHES FIVE O'CLOCK TEAS New Goods and Low Prices

PIGEON RECRUITS.

Carrier Birds Being Trained for the

hundred birds is to be erected close to the signal station of the commander-in-chief

electric telegraph, the most perfect means ing into the hands of the enemy, or of the efforts made to destroy them, in recogni-This is so recognized abroad that of late a good deal of messages overhead is safer than along the ground, have now decided to rely mainly on the pigeon. In Belgium the breeding of carrier pigeons has become quite a national affair, and it is easy to guess the use to which they would be put in time of war. There are over one thousand societies for

of people assemble to see the pigeons disand thousands more anxiously wait for their arrival home, Nearly all spectators carry stop watches, and the distribution of the prizes is followed by great town in Germany which hasn't its government pigeon station, the principal military ones being Cologne, Mainz, Metz. Strasburg, Posen, Kiel and Danzig. The German Emperor, to encourage their breeding, gives

great for the birds to compass, connection is secured by the erection of intermediate

ple of his Majesty, and contribute to the

funds and prizes of the various societies.

All frontier and other fortresses considered

land towns, are provided with pigeon lofts.

the distance separating outlying stations

from the central one is found to be too

an important station, generally the

is reckoned as lasting six months, during which time three birds would be liberated twice a week, which would give for the whole time 156 birds, with a margin for contingencies. The annual vote of credit for pigeon purposes in the military budget is £1,200. Although balloons just now are government, the authorities are fully alive for persons in charge of the pigeons attendtions, one at Komorn, the other at Cracow. pressed with the part which pigeons are Paris, other important centers being Toul, Belford, Marseilles and Lille. The pigeon census last taken shows that in Paris alone 1.780 were thoroughly trained and reliable. At the present time the French stock is number by no means excessive considering the value of the services they rendered during the siege of Paris in 1870. During the three months of the siege the French government was at Tours, 219 pigeons were despatched from Paris, five birds, as a rule, being entrusted with the same dispatch. Had the birds been properly trained the number might have been reduced to two. It is to be hoped when building their lofts at Devonport the government will bear in mind that the carrier pigeon has many enemany, to prevent the ingress of the sparthe crops of young pigeons to get at grain, the greatest care is taken in building the lofts, especially in the trap which regulates the ingress and egress. As there are upwards of nine thousand trained carrier pigeons in the country, the government at first, instead of breeding

resses like Metz. Strasburg and Cologne

have each about 500 birds. The number is

calculated on the following basis. A siege

to the patriotism of the breeders and obwill proceed very cautiously, sending the birds at first only very short distances. As the distances to be traveled for moour authorities should follow the example of Russia, who, in the training of pigeons stationed near Afghanistan, has decided not are twelve months old. The Russian experts declare that as the pigeon finds its way home by sight alone, and not by intill its powers of vision are fully developed. A point of even greater importance is the message and the method of fixing it to the ing found that messages rolled up tight. round the leg were lost in consequence of the string being loosened by wet or pecked undone by the pigeon, they are now inserted in small goose quills, the number of messages being greatly increased by the aid of micro-photography. Although the endurance of the strongest bird is severely taxed if the message weighs over one grain, by printing the messages on thin films of col-lodion, each bird can easily carry a dozen

of many pleasing illusions entertained as to the rate of speed at which the pigeon can travel. We read of thirty-two birds on Nov. tance between Antwerp and London, in four and three-quarter hours, which is at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. The German experts aver that on the average the pigeon can fly thirty-five miles an hour, not more. When the naval authorities tell us that they have pigeons which. patched in one direction about 200 are kept. patched seventy miles out at sea, will reach

of to-day do with their tariffs. A favor-OLD DAYS IN THE CAPITAL

Now Passed Away-Unique Isolation Before Railways Came.

horse," The early isolation of the Hoosier capital was somewnat unique. Usually the invasion of a new country is a gradual one, the frontier settlements being linked to civilization by intervening settlements, was entitled to occupy the territory known as the "new purchase" steps were taken to permanently locate the capital at proper point-that is, somewhere near the middle of the State. This point was also near the middle of the great new tract, in the older settlements, that town being country between was covered for the most swamps lay everywhere and the numerstacle. The only thoroughfares of any kind that had been made by the Indians as they passed to and fro upon their expeditions supplemented by two or three "blazed" traces made by white men. The most important of these traces was early marked out by a pioneer named John Berry. led from the Ohio river country and was the route followed by the first immigrants from Kentucky. Another one, cut by Jacob Whetzel, brother of the famous Lewis Whetzel, ran from the Whitewater region to the bluffs of White river, intersecting the Berry trace about a dozen miles south of Indianapolis, An Indian trail leading from the Whitewater, which was succeeded by the old Centerville road, and, finally, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, may be considered as a factor in the lo cating of Indianapolis. Before the whites had the right of occupancy a lit tle party of squatters, following this trail found a desirable spot at the mouth of Fall creek, and erected there their rude cabins. When the commissioners appointed by the Legislature came to select a site for the capital this "settlement" was or of the spots visited, and, after some de bate, was chosen by a vote of three to two. For two or three years after the founding of the town the only outlets were by these blind paths, where the traveler by wagon had to carry his ax handy, and when, by authority of the Legislature, various through roads were opened, affairs were not much mended. The deep, soft loam and clay of the water-soaked forest lands was fairly untravelable in certain seasons and for years the getting in and undertaking than crossing the continent at of improvement was by the primitive "corduroying," or the laying of rails and poles side by side across the road. This "corduroy" was just about wide enough for wagons to pass each other by skillful drivsometimes a serious thing. In some places the rails had to be weighted down with dirt to prevent floating off in wet weather. INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL. Among the pioneers one may pick up

venerable historian of Indianapolis, from or forty dollars in the pocket was swept away. Another old-timer tells of fording he railways have now specially low fares | steep that a great feather bed came rolling out of the front of the wagon and cov-

> "The roads are impassable, Hardly jack-assable; I think those that travel 'em Should turn out and gravel 'em."

a pair of saddlebags.

It was long hoped that White river would prove navigable and thus afford a muchdesired water route. The stream was surveyed and reported upon by Alexander Ralston, the man who laid out Indianapolis, and Governor Noble at one time offered a so many of the townsmen as could get aboard. During this excursion the overhanging limbs of the trees knocked down When, having "proven the havigability" of the river, she started back it was only to run aground at Hog island and lie there ignominiously for six weeks. Eventually she made her escape from the perilous stream and never ventured back again.

FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION. Nothing remained but to make the most of the long and deep mud roads, and for the first quarter of a century all the travshelves had to be brought from Madison, or Lawrenceburg, or Cincinnati, and as durtion of six thousand and the country about

its wagon was the "Conestoga," a great, quaint looking vehicle, hailing from Pennsylvania, with a bed somewhat resembling by a huge white cover that sheltered its were usually drawn by three or four horses, geared with harness of leather cut in extraordinary widths, and furnished with high hames, from which frequently dangled little bells that kept up a musical tintinditional feature was the driver mounted on the "near" wheel horse and wielding with The traveler of to-day who thinks of In- professional skill a long, loud-cracking "blacksnake" whip. In additioon to the teamsters the farmers did much transportradiating in all directions, can scarcely re- | ing. About all of the exporting was agrialize the conditions in this respect that ex- cultural products, and it was customary isted prior to the coming of the "iron | for the countryman to take his grain or stock to market and return laden with commodities for himself and neighbors. The greatest of these exports was swine. Vast numbers from the central part of the State Cincinnati, which was long satirically known as "Porkopolis," and one traveling the opposite direction often had to make his slow way through drove after drove of hogs aggregating thousands of heads. Then there were the stage coaches for carrying passengers and the mails, and when to this

> lively and interesting aspect of these old roads may be-imagined. ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL. One of the things that strike us amusing now was the antiquity of the foreign "news" when it finally got to this nook of the world and the importance of the infrequent mail in those first days. For year or so the government mail service did not extend here, and the citizens had to establish a private line and employ a man to make connection with Connersville. The arrival here of this messenger with his little budget of letters and papers, duly heralded by a noisy blowing of his horn, was an sible, were carried and got here usuall

regular traffic we add an ever-increasing flow of immigrants who came wending

westward in vehicles of all descriptions, the

occupied, nine days! More than a third | tect her forever. of this time was spent getting to Lawrenceburg. When the capital was removed from Corydon to Indianapolis, in 1824, the State property was brought in four four-horse

GEORGE S. COTTMAN.

The Tomato in Italy.

are half covered with plates containing the deep red substance. After gathering, the out for some hours in the sun till the skin kerchiefs flung on their heads to screen them from the rays of the burning sun the contents of the various plates are taken by the night dew the whole would be spoiled. After being exposed to the sun for seven or eight days, the same process being repeated each day, the preserve is finished and placed in jars for winter use.

mediately soldered down, and then put in them for flavoring their macaroni in the winter; in fact, there are very few dishes preserve, and it finds favor in all classes,

"Nerve" in a Restaurant.

Chicago Times-Herald. came in here and ordered a meal amounting to 80 cents," said a Monroe-street restaurateur. "Before he was ready to leave another man strolled in, took a seat at the ame table and ordered coffee and rolls. calmly picked up the newcomer's ten-cent check, paid a dime at the cashier's desk howi from the remaining customer when he saw that an 80-cent check had been left for him to settle, and we could do nothing but accept 10 cents from him and pocket a loss of 70 cents.

"Yesterday I happened to be behind the cashier's desk when one of the same fellows came up, passed over a 10-cent check handed back the coin and said: 'You don't owe me anything. I am a great admirer of nerve. I used to work with Bill Doglin till he was killed; then I drifted into the restaurant business. Go back to your partner there and tell him that his check is settled, too, and that he needn't worry about making a kick about its size this Do not accept a blended or spring wheat

For each direction over 150 are added, so that at a station embracing three directions with the public may take it that at a station embracing three directions or routes 509 birds are kept. Large fort
For each direction over 150 are added, so the public may take it the cigar, and said: You're a thoroughter that at a station embracing three directions or routes 509 birds are kept. Large fort
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THE HINDOO MARRIAGE

LAR BELIEFS AGAINST IT.

Devotion-He Cannot Marry

doo Dr. Gangadan, who was recently in this city, developed some curious and interest-

and our laws as viewed from a foreign "Tell us something of the women of Iniia, doctor," was the first question asked. my country," said the doctor, "and only those whose husbands work for a dollar labor outside of their own house. Even month have all their housework done by servants. All the women of India are married by the time they are fourteen, and must be at the age of sixteen, else they will

The young people have no part in the courtship, the selection and arrangement of the marriage being done by the parents." "Then you have no love marriages?" ventured the reporter.

The doctor smiled and his eyes brightened as he answered: "Ah, but we have, and I will undertake to show you that we have love marriages in the truest marriage laws are better than those of this country, where the youths and maidens are to choose and marry at first sight. The first ceremony in India usually takes place when the girl is five years old and the boy vent which always brought out the town. eight. The father of the boy goes am A little later, and after the establishment | the men of his own rank, caste and staround-about routes | son. He goes home and consults his wife.) weeks later than | who sends several of her trustworthy women to see the girl. After due deliberation It now takes something less than twenty- and thought the girl is chosen. Then her four hours to go from Indianapolis to Phil- parents act in the same way toward the following itinerary of a trip to the same | made by wise heads and loving hearts. place made by Mr. Nowland in 1838: From After the first ceremony the boy and Indianapolis to Lawrenceburg by wagon; girl go on with their education, seeing thence by steamboat to Wheeling, Va .; nothing of each other, for how would chilthence over the mountains in a coach by dren of that age know what to talk about? he Cumberland road to Frederickstown, The girl is taught that her husband is next Md.; thence to Baltimore by the old-fash- to God to her; that she must love, honor oned railway coaches hung on great leath- and obey him. Chastity and faithfulness er springs and drawn by horses; from Bal- to him are the two attributes that make timore by boat to a point in Delaware not | her an ideal Indian woman. The boy is far from Wilmington; thence to Wilming- taught the same sacred truths concerning ton by steam cars, and from Wilmington | wedded life; his wife is his purest possession; he must love her devotedly and pro-

NO DIVORCE.

"Now, all through those years of training the boy sees no other girls and the girl sees no other boys. She goes at will from wagons, and it took two weeks to make the her father's house to the boy's home and One feature of those days which passed | household. When she is about fourteen and away as the railroads came in was the old- he eighteen they are formally married with thoroughfares. The sign "Entertainment | her husband's people. When a marriage is for Man and Beast" was a common one once made in India there is no law for a throughout the traveled portions of Hoo- separation. We have no divorce courts, sierdon, and this was often supplemented | Even though a woman should tire of marby doggerel rhyme and uncouth pictures by riage and return to her father's home, that my physician had told me that nothporches and quaint interiors; but they are | ing would save my life except a drop of had gone to any other doctors. I told her I had, and all had told me the same thing. 'Then,' she said, 'you shall take my liferemarkable. With by far the largest army the water proved unexpectedly deep, and has somewhat shrunk. They are then throat, and she never flinched. Of course, first will be conducted on a small scale. A in Europe up till now it has only three large pigeon loft capable of containing two pigeon stations—Warsaw, Moscow and the bank was so precipitous that the horses freed both from seeds and skins. As they believed in the truth of that remark.

"In India the wife always lives with her thus very large. There are father's family, and our My native home is Dinapore, but practicing physician at Calcutta, the money I make outside of my the 22d of last May, traveled through the European countries, and came ica in August, intending to stay two weeks,

which are not improved by a little tomato is no danger of the Christian religion making such progress in the conversion of the

royal families of India." CANNOT MARRY AT HOME. Speaking further the doctor, who is thirty-three and a widower, said: "I can never marry an Indian lady now, for at ligion. Yet I have eaten and drank, lived and studied with the Christian people, and that is enough to bar me from the association of Indian ladies. If I ever marry again my wife will have to be an English

or an American lady." "What do you think of America?" was

"Ah," he said, "wait till I publish my book, which I expect to when I return to

Comparing our government with India's thought your politicians must be very wisa statesmen and deep thinkers; since coming here and seeing some of the laws. was much traffic. There sprang up a race of teamsters, and we find it stated that Havanas. The fellow looked at me quizzi- ion. For instance, your way of arresting "the Stucks, Lemasters, Peeries and their | cally for a moment, extended his hand for on the most trival charge is something I